

# The Washington Times

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

## THE DAY OF PRAYER.

All over the land prayer will be offered up tomorrow, for the early termination of the war and the restoration of peace to the world. Wherever a spire points heavenward, there will rise the petition that reason and understanding may be replaced in the hearts of men, and that the awful crime against religion, against civilization, against humanity, may be brought to a speedy end by a lasting peace.

There will be no dissenter so hardened that he will refuse to bow his head and unite in the sentiment voiced in this nation-wide appeal to the Throne of Grace. It ought to be a day for a great out-turning of the people, to signify their unity of purpose and aspiration in behalf of stricken men and women and nations. Our part as a nation—and it is a great part, destined before the end to be yet greater—in bringing back the sunshine, in finding where the dove may rest his wing, will be the better played if we make this supplication truly the national voicing of a national cry for help and strength.

## NEUTRAL TRADE RIGHTS.

The question as to what constitutes conditional contraband and when it may be captured without prejudice to a neutral nation's dignity is replete with technicalities and complexities. The American people can safely leave their interest in it to the legal advisers of the State Department and rejoice that England seems inclined not to create undue difficulties for us.

There is but one course open to the United States. We are a neutral nation. As such we have the right to expect respect for our commerce with any and all other neutral nations; nor are we obligated to search into the intentions of our customers regarding the subsequent disposal of their purchases. We sell foodstuffs to England. It would not be proper for us to agree to continue doing so but also to refuse to supply Germany; it would be much less so, and not at all in keeping with our national self-respect, to agree to forego trade with another neutral, or submit to interference with it, in unsubstantiated fear that Germany may be its ultimate destination.

We cannot well make any agreement with any belligerent government which is inspired by that government's desire to injure the enemy. To do so would be seriously to violate our neutrality. Nor can we well agree to waive any privilege that any neutral may expect to enjoy, for fear of its exercise leading us into complications.

These are the self-evident truths of the situation—altogether too evident for us to need fear that they will be overlooked.

## SAVING THE FISH.

A curious manifestation of sectional views about State rights and powers marked the discussions of the American Fisheries Society. Warning had been sounded that unless the rivers can be protected against pollution by the sewage of cities, the fish must perish.

Thereupon a Vermont delegate urged that this duty ought to be undertaken by the Federal Government, and a Louisiana member protested that the National Government had no jurisdiction, and the States must be relied upon to enact and enforce the necessary measures. This is carrying the controversy over State rights quite to its limit.

Louisiana is foremost among the States that demand expenditure of Federal money to "improve" and "protect" the rivers. It is headquarters of the great organized appetizer or Mississippi river port. It never questions the desirability of Federal appropriations to do work that otherwise would have to be done with the revenue raised by State taxation.

But when it comes to regulating the use of the waters of these same rivers, Louisiana wants to keep them within the State's authority!

That's always the way. Louisiana is strong on State rights—until there is a chance to spend State money maintaining them. Just now the Federal Government is spending a vast amount of money fighting the bubonic plague in Louisiana's chief city. Louisiana is quite content; yet it is only a few years since the Gulf States protested against extension of Federal quarantine authority over them.

The rivers are now about all contributed to be "navigable," which means that they are Federal. Their improvement is a Federal problem,

to be met with Federal cash. They are interstate affairs. The same river gathers up the sewage of everything from the Canadian border to the Gulf, and sweeps it down upon Louisiana; yet the Louisiana delegate assumes that State laws should be depended upon to protect against the danger of that contamination. The logic of the State-righter is quite past understanding.

## ROCK CREEK PARK.

The Times has urged time and again that measures were needed for the popularization of Rock Creek Park. It would be the finest city park in America if it were used. A park minus people isn't much of a park; it's a wilderness.

Was there a sound in Niagara before an ear came on the scene to hear? That question has not been very satisfactorily answered. It goes along with the other one about the cataclysm that must ensue when the immovable body and the irresistible force establish contact. And right along with those two conundrums of the physical world goes this other one, from the world of sociology. What's the use of the finest park, if it isn't used?

Rock Creek Park ought to have popular transportation facilities. There should be ways for the tens of thousands who don't drive automobiles, to enjoy it. There should be no foot regulations requiring that a picnic party shall get a permit, and then have the superintendent of the park designate a place to eat the lunch. Think of such a regulation as that! Well, it is one of the laws for the government of Rock Creek Park.

But the park isn't even useful, as it should be, for the small class to whose pleasure it seems at present to be reserved: the motorists. There is a vast labyrinth of winding roads into and through and about the park; they cross and crisscross, and rise tier on tier along its glorious wooded slopes.

The topographers and cartographers doubtless know what these roads are about, and where they are. Nobody else does. If they are placed there as an intellectual exercise for the uplift of the ingenious persons who plan and build them, the fact ought to be understood. If they are placed there for the use of the people, then there ought to be some few directions for their use.

It isn't easy or comforting to get lost in the park; to come out at Seventh street when one sincerely intended to come out at Chevy Chase Circle. That sort of thing happens constantly. It wouldn't happen if a sensible and simple system of signboard directions were established in the park.

Some years ago a Senator, addicted to horseback riding in the park, got an item included in the appropriation for removing the dead-and-dying timber from it. He couldn't ride with any satisfaction.

Will not some eminent publicist have the patriotism to get lost in the park a few times, and then insist on having signboards put up?

## CAN ITALY WAIT?

It will be one of the marvels of national temperament if Italy manages to stick through the war, living in the European powder-house with conflagration on all sides, and not have an explosion. No more will it be possible to assume that the Latin temper is quick and fiery. The mother nation of all the Latins will have proved it quite the most sluggish and unresponsive.

Italy has more to gain by participation on the side of the allies than any other nation. The statement may seem extreme; but it can be demonstrated to well-nigh mathematical certainty. To keep out of the war means that at the end Italy will be neither fish nor flesh; party to neither alliance nor entente. She will be isolated; but not splendidly isolated. Ambitious for primacy in the Mediterranean, she will be absolutely estopped from hope of such a status. If her ancient enemy, Austria, is defeated, it will be due to no effort of Italy; and France will hardly agree to an arrangement that would reward Italy with the expansion of Italian territory to the north and east of the Adriatic.

Italy wants Dalmatia and Trieste. She wants, and ought to be given, Albania, for Albania could better be managed as an Italian dependency than in any other fashion yet devised. The Balkan peninsula awaits the outworking of destiny, and Italy looks toward the east with the same ambitions that she did twenty-five hundred years ago. Unless Italy earns, by her part in this war, a right to be recognized as the future leader in determining the destiny of the western side of the Balkan peninsula, then Italy stands to miss the real development that Cavour and his followers foresaw for her when they laid the foundations of the present Italian nation.

The Italian people seem pretty accurately to sense all these things. They want to be led into the war in order to guarantee their place in the new scheme of things, and to throw their power on the side with which they most heartily sympathize. It

will be a marvelous achievement if her political leaders are able to hold her back.

It is a far cry from the Sardinia of Cavour, literally breaking into the front seats of European importance by joining France and Britain in the Crimea, and the Italy of today, holding back from a contest in which she has vastly more at stake than Sardinia had in the Crimea. With Cavour, the Crimean campaign was a piece of excellent publicity work; it was a bid for recognition; an effort to force Sardinia into European councils in order that, once inside, his own magnificent capabilities could work effectively at his task of making a united Italy. He succeeded; and to Cavour it would surely be a strange spectacle today to see his Italy holding back.

## PARCEL POST FOOD.

With the coming of cooler weather, the postal authorities announce that the business in food products by parcel post is steadily increasing. Last spring the Postoffice Department undertook a systematic experiment in ten cities, of which Washington was one, to determine to what extent the parcel post could be used to bring the provender of the country directly to the consumer in the city, and to determine by careful observation what economy might be effected.

The results were generally gratifying. In Washington hundreds of people promptly made arrangements for securing more or less of their necessities of life by mail. Hot weather considerably reduced the volume of the business in some lines; but that proved only to be one of the useful lessons that the experiment was designed to teach. Arrangements were made to install refrigeration service so that butter and other perishables could be handled with security.

It has been found that the greatest obstacle to extending this business is the misunderstanding on the part of country people, about the prices city folk will or can pay. A farmer who gets 20 cents—in country store trade—for a dozen eggs, has heard that city people have been known to pay 60 cents for a dozen eggs. Thereupon the farmer gets the notion that he is entitled to expect 60 cents when he ships by parcel post. He's mistaken. He can't get the top price of the year, and get it all the year around. He must divide the advantages of the parcel post method with his customer. He is entitled to gain something in his price, and to get his pay in cash; but he is also under obligation to concede something to his customer. The city man buys from his rural-rate farmer without seeing the goods. They must be of good quality, and there must be some concession in price for the fact that they cannot be personally selected, as they could in the city market.

With these features of the new business method better understood, there is every reason to expect a great expansion of its volume.

## DRY DAYS IN RUSSIA.

Most of the revenue of the Russian empire has been raised for a long time by the taxation of the liquor traffic in various forms. Vodka has been the besetting sin of the Russian peasantry, and the government's support of the business as a means of getting revenue has been so long established as to threaten a fiscal revolution if a sweeping change should be made.

Nevertheless, at the outbreak of the war the government adopted measures to restrict greatly the general consumption of vodka and to forbid it in the army.

Results of these measures are reported so satisfactory that the government has now determined to continue the anti-liquor policy after the war. It is declared that the peasants are saving the money they used to spend for liquor, and that as a result the financial condition of the empire is better, rather than worse, despite the loss of the vodka revenues.

Germany has ordered a great restriction of the production and traffic in liquors, and has taken especial measures to control its use in the field. The war appears to be taking on some of the striking aspects of a dry campaign.

## ALASKA COAL AGAIN.

It develops that the Alaska coal leasing bill is not to become law without a final bitter struggle. That struggle is now on in conference.

The Senate appended to the original House measure a provision that the maximum royalty should be 5 cents per ton, with a grant of fifty years. The House bill fixed no maximum, but named a 2-cent minimum, and left the maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Another amendment affixed in the Senate inserted the condition that leases should be subject to all valid existing rights, and giving preferential leases to claimants whose rights have been contested, and are now in process of adjudication.

On the first point, it is worth while to keep in mind that in the

investigation of the Cunningham claims it was developed that the Guggenheims had made a contract to pay 50 cents royalty for the coal taken from the Cunningham claims. The difference between a 50-cent royalty now, and a 5-cent royalty fifty years hence, is certainly wide enough to justify some inquiry. Small wonder that the House conferees have declined to proceed till this provision is eliminated.

On the second point, the House conferees declare that the Senate amendment would enable the Cunningham, Frost, and other groups of claimants whose claims have been rejected by the department, to get the breath of a new life for their pretensions, and the chance either to take preferential leases or else to go into court with claims now barred by the decisions of the department.

Effort has been made heretofore, to take these steps toward validation of the long-contested claims to the richest parts of the Alaska coal fields. It is not going to be safe now to press such an effort, on the presumption that the old Alaska scandal has been forgotten, and that nobody is watching. The old scandal has not been forgotten; and moreover, somebody is watching.

## THE HELL OF WAR.

In the hands of the Belgians has been for some weeks a prisoner of royal rank. He is now said to be the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the story goes that Kaiser Wilhelm wrote a personal letter to King Albert saying that if harm came to the duke he, the Kaiser, would destroy Brussels.

King Albert, who used to be a newspaper reporter and is quite a ready letter writer himself, sat down and with his own hand wrote the reply. He said that if the Germans destroyed Brussels he, King Albert, with his own hand would shoot the duke dead.

In case of doubt, consult the calendar. If in doubt then, consult several of them. It will be found that they all agree that this is the twentieth century.

## Activities Of Society

BY JEAN ELIOT.

**A** MARRIAGE of interest to Washington society will take place this afternoon, when Miss Helen Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles Heyl, will become the bride of Lieut. Milo Piche, son of Lieut. Engineers, U. S. A. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock at the bride's home in Wyoming avenue. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, will officiate, and only a small party of relatives and friends will be present.

The house is elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, and red and white roses, the Engineer colors, and the non of the bride party will be in full dress uniform. A string orchestra will give a program before the ceremony, including Schubert's "Serenade," the "Meditation" from "Faust," and the Wedding "Love Song," and will play the wedding march.

The bride will enter the room on the arm of her father, who will wear a tuxedo. She will wear a gown of ivory satin with a tulle of white chiffon and a court train hung from the shoulders. The bride's bouquet will be a large one of white and pink roses. She will carry a small bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. The bride's train will be a smart tailored suit of blue serge, with a small black velvet toque.

Lieut. Howard A. Boulton will be best man, in place of Lieut. Donald Connolly, who was unable to come to Washington. Lieut. Joseph Mahaffey, all of the Engineer Corps, is stationed at Washington barracks, and Capt. Denetrio Castillo, of the Cuban army.

After the ceremony, which will be a reception to which additional guests have been bidden. The bride and bridegroom will be assisted by Lieut. Heyl and the bride's aunts, the Misses Heyl. Mrs. William F. Hogg and Mrs. George E. Hiltner will be bridesmaids. The groom's bridesmaids will be Misses Margaret and Thomas Blakden, Jr., who are one of the events of the early part of the season. The bridesmaids will be Miss Caryl Crawford, Miss Helen Walcott, Miss Alice Whitling, and Miss Katherine McClintock, and the list is not yet complete. The wedding will take place at St. John's Church at noon, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents in Rhode Island avenue.

Miss Ruth Bliss returned today from a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Wilby, at Wheeling, W. Va., and is at her home in Belmont place, where she is being entertained by Mrs. George Bliss, who is in England, will join her late in October.

Congressman Eugene F. Kinkaid is at the Powhatan. Mrs. Hannah Hitchings, the Misses Hitchings, and Miss Lucy Hall returned Thursday from Gloucester, Mass. The Christian Endeavor Society of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, enjoyed a delightful evening at a camp fire picnic given by the society at the Camp Fire Club. There were fifty-five persons present. Four new members were welcomed into the society, Miss Mildred Abrams, Miss Helen Abrams, Miss Mildred Montoye, and Miss May Montoye.

Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting and the Misses Whiting will return from Bar Harbor, the last part of October. Mrs. Powell Clayton, wife of Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., has just returned to Washington from Spring Lake, N. J., and has joined her husband at the residence of her father, Major George Clayton, at 1210 Eighteenth street. Mrs. Clayton expects to go to Pinehurst, N. C., December 1, to remain until May.

## CAPT. D. A. ANDERSON TAKES UP QUARTERS HERE

Succeeds Captain Brook as Assistant Engineer Commissioner of District.

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, United States Engineer Corps, entered today upon his duties as Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District, succeeding Capt. Mark Brooke, who has been transferred to the Philippines.

For two years Captain Anderson has been stationed in New York city as inspector-instructor of the engineer troops of the National Guard of New York. A native of Virginia, he was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1904, second in his class, and was appointed second lieutenant of engineers. From August, 1904, until August, 1905, he was attached to the Second Battalion of Engineers at the Washington Barracks. The following year he was attached to the Third Battalion of Engineers, at Fort Leavenworth and Riley, Kan. He next took a course of instruction at the engineer school, Washington Barracks, and was graduated in 1907. He then served as Second Battalion of Engineers at Camp Columbia, Cuba, and later was appointed assistant military instructor and then military instructor at the United States Military Academy.

Capt. Anderson is junior in rank to Capt. Julius Schler, and senior in rank to Capt. Roger G. Powell, Assistant Engineer Commissioner. Many of the District officials and employees called at his office today to congratulate him on his assignment.

With a large black velvet hat. They will be the honoree after October 15, at 36 West Thirty-first street, Bayonne, N. J.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff have closed the summer embassy at Newport, and are in New York for an indefinite stay before coming to Washington.

A pretty wedding will be solemnized this evening when Miss Nellie Taliaferro, daughter of Mr. John Reed Taliaferro, will be married to Frank Martin Hoadley. The ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Samuel H. Green, rector of Calvary Baptist Church, will take place at the bride's home, 220 First street northwest, at 8 o'clock. Only a small gathering of relatives and close friends will be present for the service, which will be followed by a reception to which many additional guests have been asked.

The wedding will be played by Louis A. Potter, Jr., organist of Calvary Church. The bride will be attended by Mrs. William D. Dennis, a matron of honor; Miss Margaret Forsyth, of Baltimore, cousin of the bride; Mrs. Edward Graham Brooks and Miss Dorothy Gray Brooks have returned to Washington and opened their home for the winter. Mrs. C. B. Brown and Miss Brooks made a round of visits before joining her mother at their summer home.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Ida M. Pumphrey in Baltimore on September 19. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Way.

The weekly dances at the Dumbarton Club will be resumed Tuesday.

Miss Louise Bayne, daughter of Mrs. J. Bayne, will return Monday from Atlantic City.

William Helms, former minister to San Salvador and Mrs. Helms, who have been at the Powhatan, have taken an apartment at the Dresden.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, has taken an apartment at the Dresden.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Talcott and Miss Dorothy Talcott have returned from a lengthy stay at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Howard Logan, will be at Hot Springs, Va., for the fall months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis will close their cottage at Newport next week, arriving in Washington next Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair arrived in Washington today after spending the season at their home in Newport, R. I.

Miss Mary McCreary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, will have a large bridal party at her marriage, on November 3, to Lieut. H. C. Emerson, of New York, formerly Miss Margaret Cotton Smith, will be matron of honor. The bride's bridesmaids will be Misses Ethel Emerson, of New York, formerly Miss Margaret Cotton Smith, who will be one of the events of the early part of the season. The bridesmaids will be Miss Caryl Crawford, Miss Helen Walcott, Miss Alice Whitling, and Miss Katherine McClintock, and the list is not yet complete. The wedding will take place at St. John's Church at noon, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents in Rhode Island avenue.

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## Message of Cheer In Gifts of Guild

Capital Organization Aided in Brightening Lives of Sick and Needy by Express Companies, Florists, and Society Folk Each Thursday.

An organization which carries a message of cheer and brightness into dozens of hospitals, institutions, and homes throughout the year is the Washington branch of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.

Forty-seven institutions receive weekly the gifts of flowers, fruits and jellies sent out by this guild, and hundreds of private homes are brightened by the flowers and plants distributed each spring.

Florists, express companies, and many hostesses among the Capital's society folk unite in aiding the efforts of the guild to brighten the lives of the sick, the needy, the aged, and the infirm.

## DAY OF SUNSHINE.

Thursday is the day of sunshine for hundreds of "shut-in" in the city's hospitals, inmates of institutions, homes and settlement houses.

From October to May, automobiles visit forty-seven such institutions and there leave a consignment of choice flowers, fruits and jellies. These gifts are the messages of cheer sent forth by the Washington Branch of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. The work is not suspended in the summer. During that season members send from many out-of-town points consignments of flowers and fruits for these institutions. Express companies contribute their share to this work by franking these shipments.

During the winter the work of the city extend their co-operation, and even in seasons when cut flowers are scarce they contribute largely to the guild's efforts. Assistance also is rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture, by propagating green houses, and by the White House conservatories.

Though the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was not a member of the guild, she showed her interest in the work by sending each week, with her card enclosed, a bouquet of flowers from the White House conservatories.

Every Thursday morning pedestrians on G street, in the vicinity of Epiphany Parish House, may see four or five automobiles start forth with their cargoes. A sample of the work done by the guild in one week is shown by a

typical list. On it were contained one barrel apples, 25 pounds of grapes, 25 dozen oranges, 2 bunches bananas, 150 glasses jelly, 4 plants, 66 bunches of cut flowers.

The guild is nonsectarian. Epiphany parish house is the point of distribution, because of its central location. But all denominations of Protestants, and Catholics, are among the members of the organization. This work in Washington started eighteen years ago. Miss Florence M. Harding was its organizer here. The Washington guild is a branch of the national guild, Miss Harding was in Boston, but she maintains her interest in the Capital City organization.

An interesting phase of the guild's work is the winter work. During each spring, of flower, vegetable and green seeds. Last year more than 100 packages of seeds were sent out. In June nearly the same number of growing plants were distributed to those who were interested in agriculture, by propagating green houses, and by the White House conservatories.

Until her death, Mrs. John Hay was honorary president of the organization. Mrs. John Van Schick, Jr., is president; Mrs. Olive Gale is secretary; Miss Helen Stevens, assistant secretary; Mrs. Whitman Cross, treasurer, and Mrs. Richard J. Jackson, purchaser and collector.

## Exports Make New September Record

One of the most concrete and significant of the current signs of the recovery to normal in commercial and business conditions of this country is found in the fact that during the week ended September 26 over \$20,000,000 worth of general merchandise left the port of New York.

This was the largest export total for the corresponding period ever known in the history of the country; it was the largest total recorded this year since the beginning of April; it was \$3,200,000 more than shipments for the same week one year ago, and nearly two and a half times as great as the outward shipments in the third week of August, which marked the acute point in the prostration of commerce.

## WILL RESTORE INTERNATIONAL CREDIT.

This rapid revival of the export trade means the early advent of favorable international credit conditions, to bridge the gap between which and the present strained situation the "gold pool" was formed.

It is true that the heavy shipments of the week in question may have represented the clearing of accumulated orders, but this could only have been to a degree. During August the country completed the export trade was centered in the cotton industry, the cotton exports falling to \$1,500,000 in August, and the cotton market, now closed, are on the verge of resuming.

The outbreak of the war practically stopped this country's export trade. Within a week that form of trade had suffered the shock, whereas the import trade, which is not so dependent on the war, has not yet felt the severity of the blow that has been given it.

## British Trade Paralyzed.

But American trade, as was to be expected, has not suffered in comparison with the trade of Great Britain. Tables prepared by the United States for both imports and exports, show the extent to which the war has affected the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. In 1912 imports totaled \$2,077,236, in 1913 the total was \$2,474,755, but during the past August this total fell to \$2,154,323. Even heavier was the loss in export trade. In August, 1912, the outward shipments amounted up to \$23,104,147; in 1913 they totaled \$24,664,865; only to drop during the past August to \$17,844,182.

While all American trade has been strangled since the outbreak of European hostilities, when compared with last year the export trade has not suffered so severely. Complications recently have arisen in the export of all commodities, except specie, through the United States from January 1 to September 25 amounted to \$20,076,575, against \$19,125 for the corresponding period in 1913.

The United Kingdom is not only cut off from many sources of supply upon which it formerly depended by the curtailment of manufactures, but its merchants and traders are prohibited by the King's edict from dealing with "enemy" goods. This left many large fields of endeavor open markets in which this country should, at least, a large share of the orders.

## Chance For Americans.

Large quantities of the women's dress supplies consumed in England were imported from Austria and Germany. As a result of the closing of these markets to the British, Albert Halstead, the American consul at Birmingham, reports, prices for such goods have been already advanced from one-fifth to one-third. English manufacturers, the consul adds, are endeavoring to re-establish these industries, captured in recent years by the Continent. American manufacturers, in attempting to take a portion of the trade, must appreciate, he says, that they will be somewhat handicapped.

## EYES OF CONGRESS UPON SHORT SESSION

Important Legislation Will Fill Calendar When Legislators Reconvene.

Now that Congress is calculating on ending the session about October 15, members are beginning to speculate on what will be done at the forthcoming regular short session, which begins the first Monday in December and ends March 4.

The short session promises to be an unusually important one, as short sessions go. In spite of the fact that the present session has been an unusually long one, a great deal of proposed legislation is going over until next winter. It is a part of the informal understanding that the ship purchase bill will go over, but that it will be taken up promptly when the next session opens, and will be passed by both houses.

May Call Extra Session. The possibility exists that the President will call Congress back in extra session about November 15, and if he does the ship purchase bill will be the first thing taken up then. Whether the President can compel Congress to reconvene is a question that will depend on developments. The European war situation, as everyone knows, may bring about situations before the autumn is over which will make the presence of Congress in Washington advisable.

For that matter, it may be said there is no possibility of arrangement for adjournment of the present session, and developments between now and the middle of the month may lead to a call for a special session. The President may bring about situations before the autumn is over which will make the presence of Congress in Washington advisable. The ship purchase bill will take up the ship purchase bill. It is likely to occupy several weeks or a month, possibly more. It is now known for the fact that the President no longer regards this as an emergency measure, but something in the way of a permanent policy.

General Policy Feared. The President has believed for some time in the Government ownership of shipping lines, according to his friends, with a view to using these lines to develop trade. Opponents of Government ownership see in it a long step in the direction of Government ownership of the railroads and the telephone and telegraph lines, and hence there will be a good deal of surface involved than appears on the surface.

Appropriations will, of course, be the main thing for the short session. The Democratic leaders are having a troublesome experience with lavish appropriations and war taxes now. They will make an effort to pass the bill, to hold down the expenditures. If there is a real disposition to discuss appropriations in the Senate, as there has been this session, there will not be time for a great deal of other legislation. The bill for control of railway securities, it is expected, will be revived. Efforts will be made to pass conservation legislation and child-labor amendment to the constitution may be busy in behalf of their amendment. The seamen's bill will also be introduced, and the passage of which will be insisted on and likewise the rural credits bill.

The Philippines bill passed by the House this session, will go to the Senate and be taken up by that body next winter. It is too early to tell whether it will pass. The bill for control of railway securities, it is expected, will be revived. Efforts will be made to pass conservation legislation and child-labor amendment to the constitution may be busy in behalf of their amendment. The seamen's bill will also be introduced, and the passage of which will be insisted on and likewise the rural credits bill.

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## The Silver Lining